

type of *T. argenteus*, for the opportunity of examining which I am indebted to the courtesy of M. Jacques Surcouf, of the Laboratoire Colonial of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) may be distinguished at once, *inter alia*, by the light grey stripes on the anterior half of the dorsum of the thorax, by the scutellum being entirely clothed with pale chrome-yellow hair, instead of having its basal half covered with silvery white and its distal half with brownish black hair, by the venter being, with the exception of the tip, entirely light grey, instead of the third and following segments being black with light grey hind margins, by the basal portion of the third joint of the antennæ being much broader and lighter in colour, and by the front femora being clothed on the outside and below with whitish instead of with blackish hair. From *T. sharpei*, Austen (*loc. cit.* p. 226. —Nyasaland Protectorate), *T. williamsii* is distinguished by the coloration of the antennæ, the more elongate basal portion of the third joint, the much narrower front, and the coat of yellow hair on the scutellum.

LXVI.—*On Philoscia patiencei, sp. n., a new Terrestrial Isopod.* By RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.E.S.

[Plate XVIII.]

ONE day early in December, 1907, whilst staying in London with my friend Mr. H. St. J. K. Donisthorpe, we spent a few hours collecting in the hothouses of the Botanical Gardens, Kew, and were fortunate enough to secure many interesting invertebrates, amongst which were a spider (*Ischnothyreus velov.*, sp. n., Jackson), a Tartarid (*Trithyreus bagnallii*, sp. n., Jackson) *, and some species of woodlice previously undescribed. Our investigation of one house in particular was very promising. Most of the plants in this hothouse, which at the time of our visit registered 75° F., were of West-Indian origin; the known ants and beetles we found therein were also originally described from the West Indies, and it is therefore highly probable that the spider and Tartarid just mentioned are of a similar origin.

In this hothouse, then, a small woodlouse was particularly

* A. Randell Jackson, "On some rare Arachnids captured during 1907," *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, n. s., iii. pt. i. pl. iv. pp. 49-78.

common, and as the species is apparently new I find much pleasure in naming it in honour of my good friend Mr. Alexander Patience, whose name is already familiar to those interested in the study of our terrestrial Isopod Crustacea.

Mr. Patience has very carefully dissected the species (some females of which were bearing ova) and figured it, and my sincere thanks are due to him for the invaluable help he has given me in preparing the present short paper.

Genus PHILOSCIA, Latreille, 1804.

Philoscia patiencei, sp. n.

Length of adult male and female 3 mm. ; greatest breadth about 1.2 mm.

Colour of the living animal more or less violaceous brown, marbled with white, and with a broken white median band along the back of mesosome.

Body elongate-ovate in form, about two and a half times as long as broad ; dorsal face moderately convex, quite smooth and polished. Lateral parts of the three posterior segments of mesosome rounded and acuminate. Metasome abruptly contracted, about one-fourth the length of body, the lateral parts of third to fifth segments adpressed and acuminate, the last segment with the terminal expansion broadly rounded at the tip and carrying two spicules, the sides very slightly insinuate. *Legs* in both sexes apparently similar in structure.

Cephalon with the frontal margin evenly rounded. *Eyes* comparatively large and convex. *Antennulæ* with the last joint subequal in length to the penultimate and carrying three sensory filaments. *Antennæ* densely spinulose, more than one-third the length of body, the last joint not so long as the preceding two together ; *flagellum* composed of three articulations, the last being the longest and terminating in a long stiff bristle.

Uropoda with the *outer ramus* lanceolate, not twice the length of basal part, carrying three strong spines on inner edge, several small spines on outer edge, and tipped by five strong and comparatively long bristles. *Inner ramus* originating at some distance from and about one half the length of the outer ramus, broadly exposed when viewed laterally, and carrying three stiff bristles which are subequal in length to the ramus. The inner edge is densely ciliated, with the hairs curled upwards, but spare on each edge towards the distal end.

Remarks.—At first sight this pretty little creature might

quite readily be mistaken for a species of *Trichoniscus*, and it was only after dissection that its approximate position was made clear. I have described it as a *Philoscia*, as the oral parts certainly agree with those found in species of that genus, and the first and second pleopoda of the male are also of a somewhat similar character. Further, Dr. Budde-Lund, who was kind enough to give me his opinion of the species, states that it very closely approaches *P. couchii*, Kinahan, in the structure of the mouth-parts, which are here figured by Mr. Patience. The legs, however, do not increase greatly posteriorly, and suggest some resemblance to those of the Trichoniscidæ. The antenna, as well as its three-jointed flagellum with the long terminal bristle, too, does not add to one's belief of any strong or true affinity with the genus in question, whilst the curious structure of the uropoda, especially that of the inner ramus, is decidedly puzzling. *P. patiencei* is of further interest to us on account of its small size, and it would seem that a more critical examination of the constancy of generic characters in the known *Philoscie* will lead, most probably, to the establishment of a new genus for the reception of the species now under consideration.

Occurrence.—As I said before, *P. patiencei* occurred in large numbers in a hothouse of the Botanical Gardens, Kew, December 1907. It was found living under about an inch of a mixture of earth and ash upon which rows of plant-pots were set out; with constant watering a kind of ooze was formed beneath this layer, and *P. patiencei* appeared to live chiefly amongst this ooze and in the damper parts of the covering substance, running about like our common *Trichoniscus pusillus*, to which, indeed, it bears a very strong resemblance in colour, shape, size, and movements, and might have easily been overlooked as such. *P. patiencei* was not found to affect plants at all, *Trichoniscus stebbingi*, Patience, being the only woodlouse actually detected at the roots of the plants in this particular hothouse.

On examining the species something in its general facies appealed to me as being familiar, and I remembered a few examples of a puzzling form which I had found with *Trichoniscus pygmaeus*, Sars, in a garden at Winlaton, Co. Durham. This form was entered in my diary for October 1906 and February 1907 as "*Trichoniscus dilaticornis*, sp. nov.?" but, as the specimens were undoubtedly immature, I put them away, and they thus escaped my memory. I was very interested, therefore, to find upon re-examination that the species was apparently conspecific with the one just described, or, at least, very closely allied to it.

A preliminary account of *P. patiencei* was read before the Glasgow Natural History Society on January 28th, 1908.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

Philoscia patiencei, sp. n., ♀, about 3 mm. in length.

- a*¹. Antennulæ.
- A. Antenna.
- plp*¹. First pair of pleopoda, ♂.
- plp*². One of the second pair of pleopoda, ♂.
- ppp*⁷. Seventh pereopod, ♂.
- M. Mandibles.
- mp*. Maxilliped.
- m*¹. First maxilla.
- m*². Second maxilla.
- ur*. Uropoda.
- ur**. Inner ramus more highly magnified, viewed laterally.

LXVII.—On Four little-known Names of Chiropteran Genera. By KNUD ANDERSEN.

Eidolon, *Pteronotus*, and *Vampyrum*, Raf.

IN his 'Analyse de la Nature' (Palermo, 1815), p. 54, Rafinesque gives the following arrangement of the order "Chiropteria" :—

- "II, O. *Chiropteria*. Les Chiroptères.
- 4. Famille. *Galeopia*. Les Galeopiens. Doigts des membres antérieurs peu allongés, ponce non séparé; point de canines. G. 1. *Galeopus* R. *Galeopithecus* Cuv.
- 5. Famille. *Vespertilia*. Les Vespertiliens. Doigts des membres antérieurs très-allongés, ponce séparé; des dents canines.
- 1. Sous-famille. *Lophiina*. Les Lophiniens. Des crêtes ou appendices sur la tête. G. 1. *Rhinolophus* Cuv. 2. *Phyllostoma* Geof.
- 3. *Vampyrum* R. do. Geof. sans queue. 4. *Megaderma* Geof.
- 2. Sous-famille. *Nycteria*. Les Nyctériens. Aucunes crêtes ni appendices sur la tête. G. 5. *Pteropus* Bris. Erxl. 6. *Eidolon* R. do. à queue. 7. *Pteronotus* R. do. sp. 8. *Cephalotes* Geof. 9. *Tadaris* R. 10. *Vespertilio* L. Geof. 11. *Nycterus* Geof. 12. *Noctilio* Geof. 13. *Molossus* Geof. 14. *Atalapha* R."

In p. 216 of the same book (under the heading "Abréviations") it is explained that "Sp. do." stands for "Espèces du genre précédent." The words "*Vampyrum* R. do. Geof. sans queue" are therefore a quasi-stenographic abbreviation for: *Vampyrum*, Rafinesque, name proposed for those species of the genus *Phyllostoma*, as understood by E. Geoffroy,